

THE BANNER.

W. M. J. BURNS, Editor & Proprietor.

PLYMOUTH IND.

Thursday Morning, Dec. 8, 1853.

Advertisements to insure insertion, must be handed in by Tuesday preceding the day of publication.

IRVINE & VAN VALKENBURGH are doing a smashing business in the Grocery and Provision business—not *smashing* themselves or their customers, but high prices and picayune merchants.

SAUCION on Saturday. See adv.

WAR NEWS.—We have reports confirming what we last week published in relation to the eastern war, and a little more in detail, but the addition would not justify a recapitulation.

CALIFORNIA.—We are under obligations to some unknown friend in California for late files of San Jose and San Francisco papers.

President's Message.—We shall probably be able to furnish our readers with this document in the next Banner. If no difficulty occurs in the organization of the House, we shall be able to acquaint our readers of its proceedings also. We should not be surprised to learn that some *Hard* and *Soft* influences had thrown obstacles in the way of an uninterrupted organization, in which the whigs may achieve another victory about as creditable to them as their recent one in the New York State election.

A Swindling Operation, of which the house of C. L. Derby & Co. at Sandusky City, Ohio, or some shipping Expressmen of that city, or the Companies for which they are engaged, are not entirely innocent. Some two or three months ago, in accordance with the proposition in an advertisement of the Derbys, we forwarded them the money for a keg of printing Ink—45 lbs., and received a letter from them stating that it was promptly shipped to us, care of Witter & Miller, South Bend, and after a few weeks and dimes spent in writing to the Derbys and others, and a few trips to South Bend by ourselves and others for us, in pursuit of our rights, we procured the statements of the depot agent and Messrs. Witter and Miller at South Bend, that the Ink had not been received or seen by them. We forwarded these statements to the Derbys, and although some five or six weeks have elapsed, we have received nothing from them, except that "our expressmen say the ink was forwarded!" not even informing us who "our expressmen" are, or to whom we might look for redress. We wrote to the express office at Sandusky City, some three or four weeks since, and have heard nothing.

It is not for the amount but the principle involved that we are determined to know where this swindle is to be traced. Men or companies who will thus avail themselves of their distance from those having just claims upon them, are totally unfit to be the recipients of the public confidence or patronage.

The Sandusky City papers should notice this, and we can assure them that the limited range of our paper, shall not prevent this or other notices from an extensive reading, unless our wrongs are speedily repaired.

Almanac for 1854.—Our patrons will find on the next page a Counting-House Calendar for 1854, which they can cut out of the paper and stick up in some convenient place, where it will always be open and ready.

Delinquent Taxes of 1852.—In every county in the State, so far as we have seen, the delinquent tax lists of 1852, are upon an average, but little if any over half the length that they were last and other previous years. As there has been a large increase in the number of tax payers during the last few years, and as our taxes have necessarily been heavy, we can but look upon this state of affairs as truly flattering and encouraging to the people of Indiana.

The population of the town of Plymouth is rapidly increasing, and it must now number near one thousand, yet the county Treasurer reports but two persons who had not paid their taxes for the year 1852, and one of them is a non resident. German township in this county, had last year 24 delinquents, and this year it presents a list of but six. Bourbon and several of the other townships in the county are represented by delinquents in nearly the same creditable ratio. We venture the assertion however, that there is not another county seat in this or any other State in the Union with the same popu-

lation, which can exhibit such a delinquent list as Plymouth does for 1852—This may seem to some as loud talk, but it's so.

N. W. Indiana Conference.—Through the politeness of the principal Secretary, Rev Wm. GRAHAM, we have been favored with a copy of the Minutes of the last annual session of this Conference held at Attica in September last. It affords valuable and interesting statistical information to every one desiring the prosperity of the benevolent and religious institutions of our State, and especially to the membership of the Church represented.

We believe the State has been divided into three or four Conferences, and in this, the North-western—including a part of Terre-Haute, a part of Greencastle, on the south, as far east as Rochester, this place and South Bend, and bounded by the State line on the west and north—there is a total of membership of 12,258. Increase over last year, 1,310.

The sticklers for particular women's rights, are still seeking legislative aid and sympathy in the eastern States, and throwing *Stones* at the people of the west generally. Go it, Miss Lucy.

Complimentary.—We received the following very complimentary note on Sunday evening last, and the reader might suppose it upset the *wholes* of our Sabbath reflections, and blasted them in the bud—but it didn't. Its *venerable* author may not have seen our Auditor's "amende honorable," which might have led him to different conclusions, but as he admits that that officer "may have understood," &c., we are at liberty to infer that it would have been all the same, and insert the concern as the most appropriate mode of exposing its simple author:

LOGANSPORT, Dec. 2, 1853.
W. J. BURNS—Sir: I accidentally came across a late number of your paper, in which I perceived an article relative to our establishment, which I must say, proves you to be either a very great fool, or a very great liar.

It is not to be supposed that a man who has had the experience in the publishing business that you have, could even think, much less assert upon any authority, that I would agree to print the delinquent list of any county for "the pitiful sum of \$8." I made no such agreement, neither did I "UNDERBID" you, but simply told the Auditor what I would print the list for, viz: \$80.00. Mr. McDonald may have understood me to say \$8, but your experience as a publisher, should have corrected his mistake. It may have answered your purpose to have understood the same thing, but will not raise you in the estimation of others, either for veracity or good sense.

I can look upon your article only as a mean attempt to injure our business, and shall consider the matter as personal between you and myself. [There, now!]

I have never, heretofore, attempted to interfere with printing within your range, but shall take particular pains, after this to let the people of Marshall County, understand that we at Lafayette, can and will do printing twenty-five per cent cheaper than it can be done in Plymouth, under your supervision.

A. P. LUSE
We frankly deny having any inclination to do the Luce establishment at Lafayette any injury. It was not particularly in our way, in fact we had treated it and its proprietors with decided partiality, and had we supposed that the Auditor intended writing for a more satisfactory understanding, we should have awaited the reply; but we will inform the young 'un of the concern, that we should rely upon Mr. McDonald's statement upon any subject with more tenacity than we should any made by the author of such an ill-natured production as the preceding one. It is intimated however that we should not have said anything about such a mysterious and extraordinary bid, upon "any authority." We should not, had it not been the very best of authority—unconditional and without qualification.

"Personal" with him! Phew! Well we should really suppose he considered it so, from the tenor of his card. The dignity and true merit of the person who is the author of the foregoing epistle, is so fully exemplified in the production itself that we prefer giving it to our readers the better to enable them to properly estimate that person, and to judge of our obligation to notice him at all.

We may now state some of our *suppositions*, as it is so evident to A. P. Luse that our experience should have corrected Mr. McDonald's mistake.

Suppose, for instance, Luse made the mistake to suit his purposes, and when the work was done and delivered with a bill presented for it of eighty dollars, how easy it would be to convince any one, that there must have been a mistake—as *eight and eighty* sound so much alike.—Will any one dare suppose that the author of such a courteous and gentlemanly

card as the above, would be guilty of such an intentional error, and then so cruelly insult those who detected him? Surely not!

Clerks, Justices and others in any of the counties in Northern Indiana who rely upon Luse's peddle wagon for blanks of a general character, can get them for the present at this office, for 25 cents per quire, and when that concern offers them at 25 per cent below these figures, we will bid again.

NEW ORGANIZATION.—In accordance with previous notice, a number of the citizens of this county have organized themselves into a society for the detection of horse thieves and others committing similar depredations, under the title of Marshall County Watchmen. The officers are

A. L. WHEELER, President,
Thos. Sumner, Vice President,
Rufus Brown, Secretary,
J. G. Osborne, Treasurer.

Important Decision.—The State Journal of the 3d inst. says that the Supreme Court decided, on Friday last, that portion of the liquor law of last winter, submitting the question of "license or no license" to a vote of the people, as unconstitutional.

We suppose there are none who will take the trouble to read the Constitution of Indiana, that will doubt the correctness of this decision. That instrument very clearly defines in which branch of the government the law making power exists, and the refusal of the last legislature to shoulder the responsibility, and the consequent error committed by them in avoiding it, have created the difficulty. This state of affairs will render the approaching State election of next fall, one of the most interesting and exciting ones that has been witnessed for many years. Let it come, and let the friends of good order, sobriety, peace and prosperity be prepared for it.

We have no bitter epithets or vituperation to heap upon those who may honestly doubt the propriety of legislating upon this subject to the extent of entire prohibition, as we know how to sympathize with them. And we are but one amongst the thousands who at one time doubted the propriety of legislative interference in the suppression of the liquor traffic, and who now look upon it as the only effective remedy. Upon the principle that desperate cases require the use of desperate remedies, we heartily espouse its advocacy. More anon.

SAW THE ELEPHANT.—The man that never took the papers has at length arrived. He called to whip the printers because they printed his name in the delinquent Tax list. No, indeed he never took the papers, for he always believed that they would slander people by printing their names in such pieces.

County Temperance Convention.
The Plymouth Washingtonian Society on Monday evening last, passed the following resolution, with a request that it be published in the Banner.

Resolved, By the Plymouth Washingtonian Temperance Society, that it be recommended to the Temperance organizations, and the friends of temperance generally, throughout Marshall County, that a County Convention be held in Plymouth, on Saturday the 24th Dec., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the State Temperance Convention to be held at Indianapolis, commencing on the 21 Wednesday in January next.

For the Banner.

Observations in a Temperance Meeting.
Mr. Editor:—I know your position, on the temperance cause; but I suppose you are a liberal man, and in favor of free discussion, and would be willing to admit to your columns an article, though it might in some degree contravene your principles.

I was at the meeting of the "Washingtonian temperance society" of your place on last Monday evening, and listened to the harangue, reading, or whatever you please to call it, of Dr. G.—"the regular speaker of the evening." He made several appeals to the different branches of society to come to the "rescue," made several statements also, among which, if I mistake not, was one like this, that 19-20 of all the revenues of Marshall County were expended on account of the sale and use of intoxicating drinks—referred to the last term of the Court of Common Pleas in proof of his position. Now who does not know that if the Legislature had not passed the law they did, on the subject of retailing spirits, that cost would not have accrued? True, I know that you might object to that argument, and say that we might save a good deal of expense to the County by striking from the Statute book a good many laws; but then you know that we must have some law. But then what is the use of having any law on this subject, more than we used to have? I can recollect when people did not make such an awful fuss about

temperance as they do now, and they got along I believe just as well.

There was another thing: One fellow got up and moved that there be a *County Temperance Convention* held, to send delegates to Indianapolis. Now the whole object of these conventions is to get a "Maine Law" passed in this State, and you fellows cannot deny it.

And what good will come of all that? Was it not predicted by some of our smartest men, when the law passed in Maine, that it would be repealed again? Well how is it? I know that it is not repealed yet. But there is no telling how soon it will be. There have been only five or six States in the Union that have adopted the law. New York and Pennsylvania I guess will, but Ohio won't. Now if any of you temperance men can answer these arguments let them do it and they may hear from me again: for I have not showed yet what it will cost to enforce the law if we had it.

OBSERVER.
Dec. 2d, 1853.

Blackwood on Russia.
The November number of Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine contains a valuable article on the Oriental question, which is significant, inasmuch as Blackwood is the organ, *par excellence*, of the British Tory party; and if, as a contemporary remarks, the Tories condemn Russia, she must indeed be fearfully wrong. The article is excellent alike for the manly rebuke it administers to the Aberdeen cabinet, and for the information it affords respecting the capacity of the Turks to defend themselves. The main opinions of the article will be interesting at the present crisis, and we therefore give them, condensed at hand:

The author, according to Blackwood, chose the present year for unmasking his designs on Constantinople, because the abuse lavished on Louis Napoleon by the English press had persuaded Nicholas that an alliance between Great Britain and France was impossible, at the present time for any purpose whatever. The incapacity through which the Aberdeen ministry was deluded by Russian diplomacy, and the manner in which that ministry succeeded, for so long a time, in quieting the fears of the British people, are also faithfully exposed. A frank acknowledgment is made of the superior sagacity of the French government, in penetrating at once the real intentions of Russia; and the deserved compliment is paid to Louis Napoleon of saying that but for his skillful instructions to his ambassador at Constantinople, the designs of the Czar would have remained masked even longer than they were. There has never been a doubt on this point among observant and sagacious persons on this side of the Atlantic; but it requires some manliness for a British periodical to admit what is at once a censure of its own government and high praise for a rival.

The capacity of the Turks to resist the Russians is considered, by Blackwood, much greater than is popularly believed. The regular army of the Sultan is estimated, by the periodical in question, at 150,000 men; the auxiliary contingents, from dependent provinces, such as Egypt, Tunis, Albania, &c., are computed at 110,000 more; and the "corps de reserve," composed of soldiers who, having served six years, have returned again to their homes, but are liable to be called into active service at any period within seven years from their discharge, is set down at an additional 130,000. To these add 60,000 irregulars, Tartars, Cossacks from Asia Minor, and other wild tribes, excellent for skirmishers, and a total of 450,000 effectives is obtained. This, be it remarked, is not an army obtainable only by a spasmodic effort, and certain not to last over one campaign, but one which could probably be maintained at that standard, with proper efforts for a long series of years. For a temporary struggle, in which, by a convulsive effort, the whole force of the empire is roused for a last desperate attempt, "Blackwood" estimates that the Sultan can rally not less than a million of soldiers, and those among the bravest and hardest in the world, though deficient doubtless in discipline.

Nor is it the opinion of Blackwood that Constantinople can be captured easily, even if the Czar is able to throw overwhelming numbers into the scale. The Danube is the first natural obstacle in the path of the invader. This overcome, the Balkan presents itself. At either of these two points, but especially at the last, very inferior forces could hold in check superior ones for a long time. But even if the Danube and Balkan were successively carried, Constantinople, according to Blackwood, would be almost impossible to be taken. This great natural capital of Eastern Europe is shut in, on the land side, by ranges of hills, which, if sufficiently defended, would render the city probably impregnable. It is well known that Constantinople, though besieged twenty-four times, has been taken but six times. In the last siege, a few thousand Greeks, although assailed to war, defended it for fifty-three days against two hundred and fifty thousand Turks, then the most warlike nation in the world, led by Mahomet the Second, the greatest general of the age. "The strength and natural resources of Constantinople," emphatically says Blackwood's Magazine, "account for the agony of the Byzantine empire having lasted several centuries."

The contest in the opinion of Blackwood, cannot be of long duration, if Austria and Russia stand neutral. In that event, the French and British fleets sweeping the Black Sea, shutting up the Russian ports there, seizing any harbor that may be useful to them, or where loss

would injure Russia, would soon terminate the naval part of the war. Meantime, with a French force, acting with the Turkish army, and French generals, French engineers, and probably French artillery, lending their additional assistance within the Turkish army itself, there would be but small prospect of Russia making permanent headway on land. Should Austria and Prussia, however, take sides with Russia, the event of the war, according to Blackwood, would not be so certain. "Throughout Europe," says that periodical, "the democratic party would raise its head; Hungary and Lombardy would be quickly in arms; Germany and Italy would be the battle-fields;—and who shall foretell the issue of the strife!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

We hear of an affair that occurred at Georgetown last week, which if the facts are as related to us, should bring severe punishment to some concerned in it. It seems that a Mr. Blue, a young man from Grant county, was on his way to Lafayette, and stopped at the Tavern at Georgetown, for the night. He met there two peddlers from Chicago, who so alarmed him by their talk, and manner, that after supper he called for his horse and wanted to continue his journey. The landlord refused him his horse, and after a while proceeded to show him a bed. He took him into a back room, where Blue's suspicions and fears induced him to ask for the key of the room which was refused, and then a candle and some matches which were also refused. He then declined sleeping in the room, and made an attempt to leave, when the landlord endeavored to force him into the room, but Blue broke past him, and was chased by the peddlers and the landlord into the bar-room.

Here Blue was attacked by all of them, and having a knife gave several cuts to two of his assailants. He was finally knocked down by one of the peddlers and severely injured. He escaped again, and was run into the river, where he again escaped. He walked down the river about a mile and a half and spent the night in a straw pile. He had taken off his clothes in the room, and was without them until the next day. In the morning he found an acquaintance living in that neighborhood, and was obliged to go to bed in consequence of his injuries.

During the day, the landlord, after refusing Blue's friends his clothes and horse, went to a Magistrate and made an affidavit against Blue for assaulting him, obtained a warrant for him, and had him arrested. Subsequently, Conn, the landlord, saw fit to propose a compromise to Blue which was accepted, but which will not release Conn and his associates from the consequences, as the neighbors have concluded that such Tavern keeping will not do, and will have the affair investigated at Court.—*Logansport Journal.*

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20.
The Board of Health report 261 deaths during last week, of which 129 were from cholera.

E. J. Carroll, formerly editor of the *Crescent*, died yesterday.

Weather rainy and sultry.

Boston, Nov. 20

Ex Governor Williams has been appointed by the Governor of New Hampshire as United States Senator to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Atherton.

A PRAYER.—Oh Frank! have mercy upon us and give us a competent set of postmasters. Embue the managers of mail bags with that wisdom which has its beginning in the fear of the sovereign people, and impart unto them a sufficiency of knowledge for them to understand the business they undertake to execute, and let light so shine before them that they may see their utter unworthiness and unfitness for the trust reposed in them. Lend a helping hand to all attempting repentance, and assist them in seeing the error of their ways. Grant that the days of the present incumbents may be short in the offices they inherit, for their own honor and the great joy and convenience of the American people. Amen.

JAILS EMPTY.—WHY!—The Burlington Vt. Courier says, that the last year when the present jailer took charge of the jail, there were seven in its cells, and that there have been since, at different times thirty others; but now, since the Vermont Maine law has had time to produce its legitimate effects, locks and keys are useless as the jail is without a tenant. This is the 3d jail in Vermont which has been emptied by the Prohibitory Liquor Law, and the editor very properly adds: "The simple truth is, the sale of liquor peoples jails—prohibiting its sale empties them—and it is in the power of the people to say which they will have."

The Liquor Law.

We hear that Judge Pettit declared the liquor law of last winter unconstitutional, at the last Delphi Circuit Court. Such an opinion is very generally entertained by the profession and the people. A number of cases, under this law, were in the hands of the Prosecutor at the late Court of Common Pleas, but were held off in consequence of this decision. The points upon which the decision is made, are in the local character given the law, by the contingency of its being adopted or rejected by the voters of the several townships, and the violation of that provision of the Constitution, which says—"No law shall be passed, the taking effect of which shall depend upon any authority, except as provided in this Constitution." The *license* portion of the law depends entirely for vitality upon the votes of the people, which makes it

both "local," and dependent upon other authority for effect, than as provided in the Constitution. The permission to retail is given full and complete, but is made to depend upon two conditions; one is a majority of votes, and the other the filing of "a bond with the Auditor, with at least four free-hold securities, to be approved by such Auditor, in the penal sum of not less than \$500, nor more than \$2,000, &c., conditional for keeping an orderly house, &c." One of these conditions is declared, and probably is unconstitutional, the other is good. Then, it would seem that complying with the only condition constitutionally imposed by law, a dealer may now retail liquor in defiance of the vote of the people, upon the question.

No other feature of the law but those referred to, have been supposed to be liable to constitutional objections.

Logansport Journal.

"Doctor," said a man to a physician, "my daughter had a fit this morning, and continued for half an hour without knowledge or understanding." "Oh," replied the doctor, "never mind that, many people continue to all their lives."

THE LAWYER THAT DON'T SNEER.—Did the reader ever see him? Did any body ever see the lawyer who did not, as a matter of course, sneer—always in view of the jury—at every thing said and done by the opposite party? The practice is almost universal, and shows that a multitude of lawyers sink all the gentleness in the attorney. Now and then a magnanimous, high toned counsellor, or a young lawyer, fresh from the healthier influences of home or college, departs from the coarse routine, but the exceptions are few.

THE LAST CENSUS.—The summing up of the population of the United States, in 1850, is as follows:

Whites	19,553,068
Slaves	3,204,313
Free colored	434,495
Total	23,291,876

EMIGRANT ARRIVALS IN OCTOBER.—The following statement presents the number of foreign emigrants arriving at the port of New York during the month of October, and the country represented:

Great Britain	11,426	Italy	101
Germany	4,627	China	5
France	2,937	Portugal	9
West Indies	66	S. America	
Denmark	11	U. States	2,614
Mexico	8		
Total			\$24,763

To day, (says Colfax on the 1st inst.,) the Maine law goes into operation in Michigan. We notice that all over the State organizations are being formed to enforce it, peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must. The Niles Republican states, however, that the legislature neglected to repeal the old license law; and that the liquor sellers have taken out license under it for a year to come.

Auction Sales of Dry Goods On Saturday next at FACKARD'S.

Dec. 8, 1853.

Clear the Track.

And let come—Lots of New Goods for

IRVINE & VAN VALKENBURGH'S
NEW Grocery Store, where all of our old friends and customers may find a well selected assortment of Groceries, consisting of

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Syrup, Candles, Crackers, Rice, Fish, Raisins, Hamburg Cheese, Tobacco and Cigars, Spices of all kinds, and in short, everything that is connected with the Grocery and Provision trade.

Customers can be furnished with packages at Wholesale, on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased elsewhere in Northern Indiana.

Wheat and Buckwheat Flour, kept constantly on hand at Mill Price.

PRODUCE of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods at the market prices.

Having determined not to be undersold, or excelled in the quality or quantity of our goods, we have adopted the ready pay system, and respectfully invite the citizens of Marshall and adjoining counties to give us a call.

IRVINE & VAN VALKENBURGH.
Dec. 8, 1853. 40th.

The State of Indiana, Marshall County, ss:
In the Marshall Circuit Court, February Term, 1854.

James Martin, Foreign Attachment.

David Shidler, Foreign Attachment.

WHEREAS on affidavit filed in my office a writ of Foreign Attachment was issued to the Sheriff of said county against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of said defendant; and it further appearing to my satisfaction by affidavit, that said defendant is a non resident of the State of Indiana. And whereas said writ of attachment was this day returned by said Sheriff duly served, he having levied upon the following real estate to wit: the west half of the south west quarter of section twenty three, in township number thirty-five north, in range one east, containing eighty acres, and appraised at two hundred and forty dollars.

The said defendant, David Shidler is hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said writ of attachment, and that unless he appear and plead thereto on or before the calling of said cause on the 2d day of the next term of the Marshall Circuit Court, to be holden at the court house in Plymouth in said county, on the third Monday in February next, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Attest: R. CORBETLEY, Clerk.
Dec. 8, 1853. 40th.
Pomeroy & Reece Plff's attys.